Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
A. TYHURST, Associate Editor.

TERMS.—"The Globe" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—*in advance.*

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, March 25, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call immediately.

Death of Col. Wm. G. Murray.

Our community was thrown into a heat of excitement last evening, by a telegraphic despatch to us from John Scott, Esq., that Col. Wm. G. Murray, of the 84th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, had fallen at the head of his regiment in the battle at Winchester, Va., last Sunday. Captain Murrel, of Hollidaysburg, is also among the killed. According to a despatch from the quartermaster of the regiment to Gov. Curtin, "the 84th is cut badly." We have no means of knowing the particulars, and will be unable to give them in this issue. A correspondent writing to us from Harrisburg, says that "when the statement was made in the House, that Col. Murray had been killed while gallantly leading his command in battle, a resolution was passed appointing a committee of members, in conjunction with a like committee from the Senate, to go for his body and accompany it home, and then the House, in respect to the memory of the deceased, immediately adjourned."

Col. Murray served in the Mexican war, and distinguished himself in more than one hotly contested battle in that country. On his return after the close of the war, he settled in Hollidaysburg, where he resided until the present rebellion broke out. "When his country called her loyal sons to arms, he quickly responded by raising the regiment at the head of which he fell, gallantly defending the honor of his country against a treacherous foe."

The Colonel was a widower, but leaves two small children, a widowed mother and several sisters, to mourn the loss of a kind and indulgent father, a dutiful son and a loving brother.

The Battle of Pea Ridge.—The rebel reports of the great battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, claim it as a victory for them. At the same time they admit that Generals McCulloch and McIntosh were both killed, that their loss in officers was very great, and that their killed and wounded amounted to about two thousand. They pretend to think that the Federal loss was much heavier. But we have Gen. Curtis' official statement that it amounted to two hundred and twelve killed, nine hundred and twenty-six wounded, and one hundred and seventy-four missing. We also know that he completely routed and dispersed the rebel army, capturing artillery and other valuable military property, and taking about sixteen hundred prisoners. All things considered, the battle of Pea Ridge was one of the hardest-fought and most brilliant of the war.

We have renewed complaints, of late, at several Post Offices, that our paper is mislaid, and—or, when received by its owner, is so defaced and torn as to be illegible. We have lost patrons on that account. Now, it should be distinctly known, that no Post Master has any right to give out a Paper, to be read by any one but the one named upon it, without special leave. And surely, at the low price of our paper, any man can afford to pay for it, without defrauding the Printer, or annoying his neighbor, by purloining the reading of it. But if this wrong is not abated in certain quarters, we shall be obliged, in self-defence, to make public a few examples, and inform the P. M. General of the over-indulgent officer.

The writing of letters by soldiers in the army of the Potomac, now advanced in Virginia, is prohibited by an order issued from headquarters. How long this rule will be enforced it is impossible to say. Those who have friends in the army, and receive no letters will understand the reason.

Read A. B. Cunningham's new advertisement—it speaks for itself. Give him a call.

The course of some of the Democratic papers of this State is inexplicable. While they denounce the rebellion and its leaders, they also denounce the Administration, and every measure put forth by it to crush the same.—Such a course, we say, is inexplicable. A man is no man at all, who will not come out openly and boldly, and declare his preference for one party or the other. We are of those who believe "honesty to be the best policy," and those whose sympathies are with the rebels will be found out sooner or later. While they profess to be in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war to its bitter end, they deny the Administration the power and means to carry it on. They denounce, and labor hard, to prove that the President and his Cabinet are abolitionists, and in the prosecution of the war, only desire the abolition of slavery. They find fault and criticise our Generals; exult over a Federal defeat; declare our Generals unequal to the times and ask for their removal, and others less competent, (but their friends) to be appointed in their stead; complain of the heavy tax that will be levied in consequence of the continued struggle; suggest compromise; anything, that the traitors may be "let alone" to destroy our Government and usurp the power once invested in the people. Such a course must be most disastrous. If the Administration is to be thwarted in every effort to restore the Union, *and every means whereby such an end* is to be effected, is withheld, why not come out boldly, like men—like Americans, and say so, that the loyal portion of the country may know who and what your real sentiments are, and treat you accordingly. This thing of talking about the unconstitutionality of this and that, and of free press and free speech, is not treason, but traitors use it as a pretext, so that they can preach treason, and yet claim that they have done nothing that is unconstitutional. They do not care anything about saving the country so that they can succeed in defeating the Administration in all its Herculean efforts to crush rebellion, and by that means ride into political power and line their pockets with the gold, robbed from the honest and unsophisticated yeomanry of the country. No, no, such men are not traitors, but they want to defeat the measures adopted by those in authority, that the rebels may succeed in making our homes desolate, robbing us of our property, usurping the power of kings and emperors, and making slaves of all who are not born of Southern blood, or who do not happen to belong to the family who create themselves the royal heirs to the crown of the Western Homisphere. If you are not men enough to come out on the side of the rebels and the rebellion, show your sincerity to the cause of the Union and the Constitution, by denouncing everybody and everything opposed to them, and your love for our Republican form of Government, first, last, and all the time.

To Correspondents—Our friend D. R. M. will notice that we have a letter from his Regiment, of a later date, giving additional items of interest. We give the following from D. R. M's letter:

"This evening, (March 14,) some fifteen rebel prisoners passed here for Martinsburg, among whom was Charles Givens, formerly from Traugh Creek Valley. His story is, that he came here to harvest, and was drafted into the service. His face was familiar to some of our boys."

Mr. M. also says that a poor article of letter paper is hard to get at ten cents a sheet. The sample sent us costs, at wholesale, about $1 per ream—and as there are four hundred and eighty sheets in a ream—at ten cents a sheet, there is $47 profit on a ream.

The appointment of Gen. Fremont to another command in the army, calls forth quite a difference of opinion in regard to that gentleman. We have never had much confidence in the man, yet, as we wish justice done every one, we are willing that he should have an opportunity of proving himself all that his friends claim for him, and should he be successful, no one will more cheerfully award him praise for his ability than we. Where honor is due, we are of those who hesitate not in rewarding it.

The Borough Election.—The election on Friday last, went off very quietly. There was no party feeling in the contest. The following named gentlemen were elected to fill the several offices:

School Directors—Rev. S. H. Reid, Dr. J. B. Luden.
Justice of the Peace—Peter C. Swoope.
Constable—Kennedy M. King.
Judge of Elections—John Read, Druggist.
Inspectors—Robt. McDivitt, Henry Africa.
Assessor—John Simpson.

Dangerous Counterfeit.—Thompson's Bank Note Reporter, for March 1st, warns the public against the ingenious and very dangerous counterfeit of ten dollar gold pieces, which are circulated extensively, and almost defy detection from an expert. The genuine coin is opened, fully one half the gold taken out, then filled in with platina, or some other equally heavy substance, and then closed up; the coin itself to all appearances, remaining the same.

First of April Changes.—Subscribers to the *Globe* who intend to change their places of residence on or about the 1st of April, will please give us timely notice thereof, always stating the place *from*, as well as the place *to*, which they remove. This will enable us to continue the delivery of their papers, either by mail or by our carrier without interruption.

☞ We take pleasure in calling the attention of Milliners, &c., to the Millinery and Straw Goods house of H. Ward, Nos. 103, 105 & 107 North Second St., Philada., whose advertisement appears in this issue.

Another Huntingdon County Boy at Fort Donelson.—We learn that Matthew C. Stewart, oldest son of Robert and Amanda Stewart, formerly of this county, was killed in the charge at Fort Donelson, on the 15th of February. He was a member of Company D, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteers. He was about 22 years of age.

A CARD.

Messrs. Editors:—Justice to myself and family, calls me to discharge a duty which, though unpleasant, is yet imperative. There are times when silence would work injustice, and so I feel it is with me now.

Engaged in business in Philadelphia, a few months since, I took my wife and one child there to pass the winter with me. Some weeks ago, the child, a little girl, was attacked with a mild form of small pox. She had regular medical attention and speedily recovered. My wife desiring to return to Huntingdon, I inquired of my physician, Dr. Guernsey, who had an extensive practice in the vicinity of my place of boarding, whether there would be any danger of persons taking the small pox from the child. He assured me that there would not—that every vestige of the disease had departed, and that she could be taken home with safety. Having adopted every precaution that professional skill could suggest, my wife returned, with the child, to Huntingdon.

A short time after her return, I was surprised and pained, to learn that her grandmother had taken the small pox, and that her neighbors were greatly alarmed. Censure, of course, at once fell upon me. I was charged with criminal negligence, in permitting my wife and child to leave the city, and the fears of the people readily invented *accusations, wholly unjust, because* wholly false. The result has proved that the physician erred in directing me as he did, but sure, no blame can attach to me. Upon him, if upon any one, censure should rest. What motive or desire could I have, to expose my relations and friends to a loathsome and, frequently, fatal disease?—The thought is horrid and the charge monstrous!

The person who took the disease here, died, and, I believe, from want of medical attention. The circumstances attending her sickness and burial, are surely not creditable to many of her relatives in Huntingdon. She had been a woman of Christian kindness, and had won, by a spotless life, the poor tribute of a decent burial. Rumor had surrounded her condition with unutterable horrors, and those who should have heeded the calls of a common humanity—if not of kindred blood—neither visited her dying bed nor approached her grave. I leave them to their own reflections.

Exaggerated stories of other cases of the small pox, originating from my family, have been industriously circulated. I pronounce them all false.—There was but the one case above mentioned, and that it proved fatal, is not at all surprising, under the circumstances. I have used every precaution that was possible, to insure the safety of all whom I have been compelled to meet, and charges to the contrary are neither generous nor just.

By some inattention of the clerks in the post office at this place, I knew nothing of the fatal result of that case, until after the victim had been buried. Had I known it, I would have been here, to pay to a departed friend, the last tribute of duty and of love.

Wm. J. Geissinger.

Huntingdon, March 24, 1862.

☞ Will Mr. Lewis oblige the ladies of the "Soldiers' Aid" by publishing the following recipe recently obtained from the "Ladies' Aid" of Philada.:—

Concentrated Soup.

Cut the meat into small pieces; crack the bones, and put all into a closely covered vessel, with but little water, and simmer over a slow fire for 8 or 10 hours; then strain the liquor while hot, remove the fat, season well and boil till reduced to a rich jelly. Seal up hot in cans. The soup can be made of beef, veal, mutton, chickens, or several mixed together. When preparing it as broth for the sick, take a small tea cup full of the concentrated jelly to a quart of water. Rusk, split and toasted, or fresh crackers, should go with the soup.

Huntingdon, March 20, '62.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Coffee Run, March 18, 1862.

Friend Lewis:—As epistolaries are all the go, I thought to communicate something which will be of a literary bearing. I. W. Lytle's celebrated exhibition came off on the 17th, and was considered by those capable of judging, as a splendid affair. The programme consisted of selected dialogues and patriotic speeches. The pieces were performed in a masterly manner, which solicited the attention and plaudits of a large audience. The opinions of the citizens are diversified, and some have come to the conclusion that those exhibitions have an evil tendency; while others believe that good declamations, and the power of oratory, is the great part of a good education. At the close of the exercises, the teacher delivered an excellent address, which was listened to with marked attention. But suffice it to say, that all were pleased with the entertainment.

Yours, &c.,
Spectator.

Photograph Albums—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Our Army Correspondence.

Edisto Island, March 10, 1862.

Dear Globe:—We have again shifted our position. We left Camp Welles on the 25th of February, and embarked on the steam transport Cahawba, and were about to go up towards Savannah, having taken on the Tybee Island mail, and some members of the Ninth Maine Regiment, who had been left at the fort, sick, when the regiment went away. On the morning of the 27th, we were all on board, and about three o'clock in the evening, we started out; got through the blockade, and lay till morning, when we were ordered back. The mails and Maine soldiers were taken off, and we then lay in the inlet until the 5th of March, when we got orders to move. We started for Edisto Island, where we arrived on the 6th and disembarked, having been ten days on board. The 47th New York Regt. has been in this place about three weeks. The rebels are in large numbers across on the main land, but as yet, they have given us no trouble.—This morning our colonel gave us orders to take rations for the day, and prepare to march, as he was going to take us around the island to see things. We moved off at half past nine, and, after going some distance, the right wing was divided into companies and sent off in different directions. The left wing of the regiment was marched to Legares plantation and allowed to look around for some time; in this house there is a magnificent piano, and in fact, almost all the furniture that was in it when the rebels left. The colored folks are in full possession; they are engaged in picking cotton, for which they receive their rations from the Provost Marshall. From this we went to Seabrook; this is one of the most beautiful places I ever beheld.—The house and grounds surrounding it, far surpasses anything of the kind I have ever had the pleasure to view. The Provost guard is stationed at this place, and have charge of two rebel prisoners, taken on Saturday last while trying to get hold of some of the negroes.

The cotton at all of these plantations was burnt by the rebels about the last of December. I was told by an old negro woman that her marster, Edward Seabrook, gave orders to leave everything just as it was, but the soldiers came back afterwards, and say de governer tell them burn all de cotton to keep de Yankees from getting it. From this we went to another plantation where there was a large church, a Free Mason lodge and a public library, worth several thousand dollars; here we again rested and were allowed to look around at everything. We got leave to get such books as we might wish to read, and such other articles as would have been useful in camp; but some person or persons, not content with this, broke some part of the church, for which the colonel ordered us to replace everything where we got it, and said if he could find out who the offenders were, they would not serve much longer under the stars and stripes.

We again took up the line of march, and, after visiting several other places, we returned to camp about 4 o'clock, well pleased with our journey.

We hear rumor of the taking of Manassas and other places, by the grand Army of the Potomac, but have nothing reliable.

The last numbers of your paper came to hand while we were on board the Cahawba. I was very glad to receive them, for it had been so long since I got them that I feared you had forgotten me. Our address is still Port Royal, S. C. More anon. A. J. P.
Co. H, 55th Regt.

Camp Shiel, near Winchester, March 17, 1862.

Dear Globe:—Thinking a sketch of the travels of the 110th Regiment of our old State, would not prove unacceptable to a portion of your numerous readers, some of whom have a deep interest in us, I have seized this opportunity of furnishing you with a limited history of our proceedings since we left Pawpaw Tunnel; from which point, I think, was written the last article pertaining to the regiment. On the 9th we left our camp at Pawpaw, and took passage in the cars towards Martinsburg. It being nearly eight o'clock before we started, shortly after getting in the train we composed ourselves to sleep, as far as circumstances permitted, and most of our company were soon producing those nasal disturbances, which belong to unhealthy slumber; for the rest of the night we lost consciousness, and about 7 o'clock the next morning, we found ourselves at Back Creek bridge. This bridge had been blown up by the rebels, and part of our troops were rebuilding and within a day's completion of it at the time of our arrival. On the same day it was finished, and we had the pleasure of seeing the cars pass safely over.—The same afternoon a heavy rain visited us, rendering the ground very damp and unfit to sleep on. We had not our tents with us, and thus we were forced to lose a night's sleep, or to rest ourselves in the mud; for myself, the mud was too soft and inviting to be refused, so spreading a blanket beneath me, I lay close to a fire and passed the night with great restlessness. The next morning we awoke and prepared our breakfasts with all possible expedition. Immediately succeeding the last mouthful, came the roll of the drum and the "fall in" from the captains. We not only fell into line, but into mudholes, &c., on the march. We marched on the ties of the railroad, which, more fortunate than the track, had not been disturbed. We marched about 13 miles and reached Martinsburg about an hour before sundown. We expected to stop in town, of which I had a most favorable opinion, from its external looks. It is surrounded on every side by beautiful and extensive farms, and formed a perfect paradise of contrast to the mountainous country to which we had just said Farewell. We were disappointed about remaining in town over night, but instead, we marched 3 miles out on the pike towards Winchester and pitched ourselves, as we had no tents. The next morning we arose, but all we could do for five minutes, was to open our mouths, we were that hungry; for, by the way, let me tell you that we had run short of provision on the preceding morning at breakfast, and had ate nothing since. At eight o'clock that morning, our noble and gallant Gen. Tyler addressed our regiment as follows: "Men of the 110th: I have not come here to make a speech; but I learned this morning, by three o'clock, that you were here without anything to eat. I know not who is in the fault, but, as sure as there is a God in Israel, I will ascertain, and he shall go up as high as Haman. You are here, I repeat, without rations and the enemy within 20 miles. The General requires my brigade to be present at the attack of Winchester, but I am not the man to compel you to follow me, in your present condition. Winchester is to be attacked to-day by 3 o'clock, and I am going with the rest of my brigade." Hardly had he finished, when he was almost deafened by the shouts of "Go! Go! Go! We will follow you, rations or no rations."—Taking off his cap the General said:—"Men, I thank you; you may go if you wish, and I will do the best I can for you." Without another word, off went our regiment with high sririts, and stomachs which might have been more full, and walked quickly along the pike till within three miles of Winchester, where we learned of the evacuation of the town by the rebels, which had taken place in the morning. The disappointment of the troops was great when the news spread, for we had expected an *opportunity of destroying* the whole force under General Jackson. Between starvation and travel and disappointment in the purpose for which we bore them, there was pretty sour grub on the table that night, but, for which the cook made ample atonement, by permitting us one of the soundest sleeps which ever visited mortal. The next morning the mouths were again distended, and at 8 o'clock manna came from Winchester. We had done on 3 crackers and a small ration of pork for two and a half days, hardships inclusive, and therefore the reception of provision at that time, may better be imagined than described; *and the provision itself* being better when eaten than when thought of, or talked about. After having recruited ourselves we fell to work pitching our tents for a short stay, and soon had the pleasure of seeing the plain dotted with the grandeur which canvas tents possess in the eyes of our regiment.—It is proper to state that the delay of the teams in which our provision and baggage were placed, *was occasioned* by the cars having run off the track, thus rendering our lack of rations unavoidable.

Some of us have visited Winchester. We found it to be a very finely built town, the houses being most of brick and stone. The stores are nearly all open and mostly any article may be purchased; this surprises me very much, as the money which has the largest currency there, is the scrip, with which the rebel soldiers are paid off.

I have offered a half dollar in silver for an article here, and, would you believe it, the money has been refused and scrip required, and I have come to the conclusion that, with few exceptions, the interior arrangements of the place are conducted on the secession scale. No gentle smile illumines the countenances of the young ladies as the Union soldiers pass, but all is dark as a frowning heaven, which, alas! is more than we have earned, and seems to convey an idea that the core of the southern families is tainted, and that this war has not arisen merely from the too exuberant sentiments of politicians, and the frowardness of statesmen. If such be the case, we are afraid, though certain, that extermination is a word not too harsh to be used in application to the primary causes of the war. But as this is not the question we will pass on. We are now enjoying perfect health; many of our men returning from the hospital and few replacing them. Soldiering seems to agree with us very well. Hitherto we have been very unfortunate in not being able to contribute to our country's immediate benefit; several opportunities which we had thought were ours have been frustrated. The men are all eager to pitch in, and seem dejected when they have lost an opportunity.

I will add nothing more at present, merely assuring you that our old friends in Huntingdon will always be remembered by us, in whatever situation we may be placed.

Yours, &c.,
W. E. C.
Co. A, 110th Regt. P. V.
3d Brigade, Shiel's Division.

The Plans of the Campaign.

It has been part of the game of the politicians who are mixing up their Presidential aspirations with war matters, to declare that General McClellan has not, and never has had, a plan of a campaign. This has been asserted by Senators and Representatives who have had long interviews with him, and it has been industriously repeated by the malevolent, the envious, the suspicious and the ignorant. It has been paraded in the papers and the speeches of the violent abolitionists, who wish General Fremont to be put at the head of the whole army; and even the second officer of the Government has not scrupled to give the weight of his sanction to the injurious charge against the General in whose hands is placed the heaviest duty that has ever been assigned to an American General.

The simple truth is that Gen. McClellan has not chosen to confide his plans to any politicians, Congressmen, editors or civilians of any kind. They are lucky vessels, all of them, and in a day after he had disclosed them to either of them, they would have been known in Richmond; for the spies swarm still in Washington, and watch and listen in hotels, in committee rooms and in private quarters. General McClellan, with the admirable patience that has characterized him through all this war, has not chosen to reply to any of the assaults or insults heaped upon him. He has not condescended to deny the charge that he had no plan of campaign. He has pursued his own course steadily and quietly, trusting to events and the people's sense of justice to vindicate him. But a vindication is offered in a new and unexpected quarter, and it is so complete, that this slander about his having no plan—a slander only believed by people of weak judgment—must be set at rest forever.

General Burnside, in his admirable and modest report of the battle of Newbern, says: "I beg to say to the General commanding the army that I *have endeavored to carry out the very minute instructions given me by him before leaving Annapolis, and thus far events have been singularly coincident with his anticipations.* I only hope that we may in future be able to carry out in detail the remaining plans of the campaign. The only thing I have to regret is the delay caused by the elements." It was not to the politicians, but to the Generals that were to do the fighting, and to them alone, that General McClellan confided his plans of campaign. Burnside says distinctly that he has been simply executing "the very minute instructions given by him before leaving Annapolis," and to give further weight to this important statement and strengthen the vindication embodied in it, he adds that "thus far events have been singularly coincident with his (McClellan's) anticipations," concluding with the expression of a hope that "we may in future be able to carry out the *remaining plans* of the campaign.

So much of solid fact and argument was hardly ever contained in any elaborate defence of an assailed man, as is given in the few lines of Burnside's report. They utterly wipe out whole columns of malignant editorials and hours of Congressional oratory. If the confidence of any portion of the people in McClellan has been shaken by the wicked charges made against him, it should now be fully re-established. We have never been among the great panegyrists of Gen. McClellan. We have often condemned the heaping honors on him, the presentation of swords, and the elaborate eulogiums of him, before he had done any of the great work assigned to him. But we equally condemn unjust attacks on him, and insist that the good of the country, as well as simple justice, requires that he be supported by the people, and especially at a time when the politicians are assailing him and trying to use this fearful war we are engaged in as an agency in party politics, without reference to the great work of crushing the rebellion.—*Evening Bulletin.*

WAR NEWS.

The Capture of Newbern—Official Report of Commander Rowan.

U. S. Flag-Steamer Philadelphia, Off Newbern, N. C., March 16, '62

To Flag Officer L. M. Goldsborough, commanding the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, Hampton Roads, Virginia.

Sir: I have the honor to report the capture of all the rebel batteries upon the Neuse river, the complete defeat and rout of the enemy's forces in this vicinity, and the occupation of the city of Newbern by the combined forces of the army and navy of the United States, on yesterday, (Friday,) at noon.

The incidents of the expedition, briefly stated, are these:

The fleet under my command, and that of the army, left Hatteras Inlet at 7.30 on Wednesday morning 12th inst., and arrived without accident or delay at the point which had been selected for disembarking the troops, and within sight of the city of Newbern, at sunset on the evening of the same day, where we anchored for the night.

On Thursday morning I hoisted my pennant on board the steamer Delaware.

At 8.30 A. M. our gunboats commenced shelling the woods in the vicinity of the proposed place of landing, taking stations at intervals along the shore to protect the advance of the troops.

At 9.30 A. M. the troops commenced landing, and at the same time six naval boat howitzers, with their crews, under the command of Lieut. R. S. McCook, of the Stars and Stripes, were put on shore to assist the attack.

The army commenced to move up the beach at about 11 30 A. M., the debarkation of troops still continuing. In the meantime, our vessels were slowly moving up, throwing shell in the woods beyond.

At 4.15 P. M., the first of the enemy's batteries opened fire on the foremost of our gunboats, which was returned by them at long range.

The troops were now all disembarked, and steadily advancing without resistance.

At sundown the firing was discontinued, and the fleet came to anchor in position to cover the troops on shore.

At 6.30 A. M., on Friday the 14th inst., we heard a continuous firing of heavy guns and musketry inland, and immediately commenced throwing our shells in advance of the position supposed to be held by our troops. The fleet steadily moved up and gradually closed in towards the batteries.

The lower fortifications were discovered to have been abandoned by the enemy. A boat was despatched to it, and the stars and stripes planted on the ramparts.

As we advanced, the upper batteries opened fire upon us. The fire was returned with effect, the magazine of one exploding.

Having proceeded in an extended line, as far as the obstructions in the river would permit, the signal was made to follow the movements of the flagship, and the whole fleet advanced in order, concentrating our fire on Ft. Thompson, mounting thirteen guns, on which rested the enemy's land defences. The army having, with great gallantry, driven them out of those defences, the forts were abandoned.

Several of our vessels were slightly injured in passing the barricades of piles and torpedoes, which had been placed in the river. The upper battery having been evacuated on the approach of the combined forces, it was abandoned and subsequently blow up. We now steamed rapidly up to the city. The enemy had fled, and the place remained in our possession. Upon our approach several points of the city were fired by the enemy where stores had been accumulated.

Two small batteries constructed of cotton bales, and mounting two guns each, were also fired by them. Two small steamers were captured, another having been burned.

A large raft composed of barrels of pitch and bales of cotton, which had been prepared to send down upon the fleet, was fired, and, floating against the railroad bridge, set it on fire and destroyed it.

In addition to the prizes, a quantity of cotton, pitch, tar, and a gunboat and another vessel on the stocks, several schooners afloat, and an immense quantity of arms and munitions of war, fell into our hands.

At about 4 P. M., I sent several of our vessels to the right bank of the Trent river to carry Gen. Foster's brigade, to occupy the city of Newbern.

I am, respectfully, &c.,
S. C. Rowan,
Commanding U. S. Naval forces in Pamlico Sound.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

Jeff Thompson Advancing on Cape Girardeau.—News from Memphis.—The Governor and Legislature Disappear.—Impressment at the Point of the Bayonet.—The Floating Battery and Hollins' Steam Fleet.—Progress of the Bombardment.

Chicago, March 20.—Special despatches from Cairo to the *Tribune* states that it is reported from Syketon that Jeff Thompson is marching upon Cape Girardeau, and pressing men and horses into the rebel service. A skirmish has taken place between the Union forces and his advance, in which three of the enemy were killed and wounded. Reinforcements have been sent to Cape Girardeau.

A gentleman who has been a contractor, and left there on Thursday, arrived at Cairo last evening, and reports that Gov. Harris disappeared from Memphis on the second day after the adjournment of the Legislature, and has not been heard from since. He is supposed to be at Corinth, Mississippi. The Legislature had adjourned, and gone no one knows whither.

The subject of burning the city, in case an evacuation is necessary, is still openly discussed.

There had been no impressment of Union men into the rebel service to any extent, except for guard duty, until the fall of Donelson. Since Gov. Harris' proclamation the impressment has become general. Hundreds have been picked up in the streets, and taken from their stores and dwellings, and marched off to the camp of instruction at the point of the bayonet.

A floating battery, so constructed as to be sunk to the water's edge, leaving nothing exposed except the armament, which consists of nine Dahlgren guns, built for the protection of Memphis, has been towed to Island No. 10, and Hollins' steam fleet has also been sent there.

The Union men are leaving Memphis in great numbers, abandoning their property to be confiscated, and only glad to escape with their lives. Quarrels in the streets are of frequent occurrence between Union men and the Secessionists, and shots were hourly exchanged.

The rebels greatly need iron. They have offered $25,000 to any artist for the discovery of the process of making malleable iron.

They have ammunition in plenty, and the manufactories are in operation day and night in the vicinity of Memphis.

There are no mail facilities, except along the railroad routes. Letters and papers are carried from town to town by private enterprise.

Another correspondent at Cairo telegraphs that he left Island No. 10 yesterday at noon. The firing was only moderate from the Benton and Mound City, at intervals of fifteen minutes each, the object being to reduce the upper batteries. Five guns had been dismounted, and there were two from which occasional shots were fired, coming very near our gunboats.

The works on both the mainland and island are far more extensive than was generally supposed. There are at least 80 guns, many of them of the largest size, and several rifled.

I saw at one time ten regiments in a dress parade on the mainland. Their quarters are out of the reach of the mortars. The island is pretty well covered with tents, but our shells reach all parts of the land and the works on the island. It is evident that all the rebel batteries have bomb-proof casemates, as the men can be seen to disappear when the shell fall into the batteries. As soon as the upper fort is reduced, the gunboats will advance on the others in detail. On Tuesday night the Mound City kept up a steady fire on the upper fort, preventing the rebels from making their usual nightly repairs—the result was, that early in the morning they commenced removing their dead and wounded from the casemates of the fort. Large numbers were carried out and taken back into the woods

On Monday nine hundred shots were fired from the gunboats, mostly shell, besides three hundred shell from the mortars.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Chicago, March 21.—A special despatch to the *Journal*, from Cairo, dated the 21st, says:

Direct and positive information has been received from General Grant. He is at Savannah, six miles from Florence. The troops are in fine health and spirits.

General Beauregard is in command at Corinth, Miss., with 15,000 men from Pensacola.

Generals Cheatham and Bragg have divisions near by.

About 6,000 men, in the vicinity of Savannah, have enlisted in the Union army recently. On the night of the 15th a division of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry put a part of Cheatham's forces to flight, and burned the railroad bridge. The forces in that vicinity are divided into five divisions, under the command of Generals Sherman, Hurlburt, McClernand, Wallace, and Lauman.

The Bombardment of Island No. 10.

St. Louis, March 21.—The *Republican* has received a special despatch, dated Island No. 10, yesterday, which says:

The cannonading by the gun and mortar boats was continued all day on Wednesday. All the guns but one in the upper battery, on the Tennessee shore, have been silenced, and one gun on the island dismounted.

The shells from the mortars constantly fall in the rebel camp and batteries, and numbers of the killed and wounded can be seen carried away on litters.

A large number of loaded wagons are leaving the Tennessee shore, from which it is believed that preparations are being made for the evacuation of the works by the enemy.

The floating battery of the rebels has been moved nearer to the head of the island.

Gen. Pope allowed a rebel gunboat to approach within fifty yards of a masked battery on Tuesday, and then sunk her killing fifteen of those on

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street,

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

[*AUTHORIZED EDITION*]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A.

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Rifle-men, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service; containing a complete system of instruction in the school of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

AL O,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 23, 1861.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [Oct. 7, 1861.]

REMEMBER ELLSWORTH!

FISHER & SON

HAVE

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL

and

EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 1, 1861.

UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE WAR GOES ON!

AND

D. P. GWIN

HAS JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS

FOR

FALL AND WINTER.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

Oct. 3, 1861.

A BATTLE FOUGHT!!!

AND

A BRILLIANT VICTORY WON.

ADJUTANT GEN. LEWIS:

After a severe engagement which lasted for nearly four days, I have at last routed the enemy and captured a large number of Guns, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, and a great quantity of camp equipage, and other valuable articles which I immediately shipped by railroad from the field of action, and now announce

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED.

On opening and examining the valuables captured, they were found to comprise such an endless variety of Hardware and Cutlery of every kind, that I can supply the people of all ages and classes; even from a toy for an infant, to a supporting cane for the feeble old man. Boys or girls, Ladies or Ladies, Soldiers or Citizens, Housekeepers or Boarders, Farmers or Mechanics, Lawyers or Doctors, anybody and everybody may be furnished with a useful memento of this eventful battle by calling at the Hardware Store of

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1861.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

Has just received a new stock of

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,

Call and examine my new stock.

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

October 31, 1861.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Table and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store rooms in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 5, 1857.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

NEW GROCERY

AND

CONFECTIONERY

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the *Diamond*, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

CLOTHE YOURSELVES!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Now is the Time to buy Cheap Clothing!

MANUAL GUTMAN,

Respectfully inform the public generally that he has just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

to which he asks the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants. His stock will bear examination, and he respectfully requests all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building

M. GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 19, 1861.

"THE UNION,"

Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms—$1.50 per day. ☜

Sept. 10, 1861.—ly.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO—Brugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.

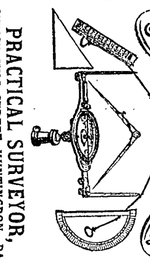
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.

ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.



THE NEW STORE

AND

NEW GOODS.

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C., in the store room at the southwest corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon.

Their stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

Huntingdon, April 25, 1861.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!

OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine his Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

August 29, 1861.

NEW NATIONAL LOAN.

Seven and Three-Tenths Per Cent.

TREASURY NOTES,

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY AT THE OFFICE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Subscription Book to the NEW NATIONAL LOAN of Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, will remain open at my office,

NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

until further notice, from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M., and on Mondays till 9 P. M.

These notes will be of the denomination of FIFTY DOLLARS, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and are all dated 10th of August, 1861, payable in gold, in three years, or convertible into a twenty years' six per cent. loan, at the option of the holder. Each Treasury Note has interest coupons attached, which can be cut off and collected in gold at the Mint every six months, and at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Payments of subscriptions may be made in Gold or Checks, or Notes of any of the Philadelphia Banks.

Parties at a distance can remit by their friends, through the mail, or by express, or through Banks; and the Treasury Notes will be immediately delivered, or sent to such sub-scriber as they may correctly direct.

Parties remitting, must add the interest from 10th of August, the date of all the notes, to the day the remittance reaches Philadelphia, at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Apply to or address

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent,
Care of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers,
No. 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 7, 1861.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at

D. P. GWIN'S.

THE best Tobacco in town, at

D. P. GWIN'S

NEW MARBLE YARD,

ON MIFFLIN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

JAMES M. GREEN respectfully informs the public that he is fully prepared to furnish in the best style of workmanship, all kinds of **TOMB STONES**, at prices cheaper than they can be had in the county. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Huntingdon, Jan 28, 1862.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M. arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A. M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroads.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Mauch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, safe speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted), at 8.00 A. M. and 3.30 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.30 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in summer), $2.50)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.20

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catawissa, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10 45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 5.45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,
General Agent.

July 18, 1861.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS.

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1860. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!! ☜

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. P. BRADY, H. GRY, P. WINEBAU and Mr. LOUIS BECK, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES

and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

A FRESH ARRIVAL

AT

CHRIST. LONG'S.

ALL HIS STOCK IS FRESH AND PRIME.

CALL AND SEE.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Berlin's enlarged and improved Instructors—Welland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Bowers' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all Improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN.

May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at

GWIN'S.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

G. A. MILLER,

Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '58.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

W. M. LEWIS,

Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,

Dealer in Hardware, Pottery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,

Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JOSEPH REIGGER,

Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,

Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor,

Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES.—I. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M Williams.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,

FOR THE VOLUNTEERS,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.

Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound in any style at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!

If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.

A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

A CARD.—DR. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooretville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store. April 18, 1860-tf.

ENVELOPES—

By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2.00 at the cheap store of

D. P. GWIN.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at

D. P. GWIN'S.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c. &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of

FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to

D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at

D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at

BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of

J. A. BROWN.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—

Just received at the hardware store of

JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,

For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes at

S. S. SMITH'S.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

IN THE DIAMOND,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best, at

MILLER'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of

FISHER & SON.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at

D. P. GWIN'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.

Oct. 31, 1860 FISHER & SON.

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Proprietor.*

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BLANK BOOKS,

OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at

D. P. GWIN'S.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by

JAMES A. BROWN

ANCIENT JERUSALEM,

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL

ISOMETRICAL PICTURE

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AS THEY APPEARED IN ANCIENT TIMES.

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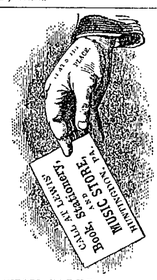
April 10, 1861.-tf.



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